

The Rural District Council of Godstone

(PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT).

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

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1914.

THE GRANGE,
BLETCHINGLEY.

March, 1914.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Rural
District Council of Godstone.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1913.

This was the first District in the County in which a scheduled account of the Dairies and Cowsheds was issued. As before, the schedule is printed separately from the Annual Report, and is not publicly circulated.

As this Report is written under the guidance of a memorandum from the Local Government Board, much of the matter is necessarily a repetition of that in former reports.

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE
DISTRICT.**

Godstone Rural District occupies about 50,000 acres of the south-eastern corner of the county of Surrey. It is, roughly, oblong in shape, measuring approximately 10 miles north to south, and 8 miles east to west.

The district falls naturally into three belts: the Northern, which is the plateau of the North Downs, of chalky subsoil; the Middle, of undulating gravel and sand, punctuated by the eminences of Tandridge and Tilburstow Hills; and the Southern belt, characterised by the clay subsoil of the Sussex weald. Right across the district from east to west runs the

escarpment of the North Downs, interrupted near the middle by Caterham Valley, and showing at various points the white marks of chalk pits.

The agricultural character of the district in general is markedly interrupted at a few points where numerous residential properties have converted these spots into areas of quite an urban character. These places are all on the railway line, and comprise Warlingham, Woldingham in the north, Limpsfield and Oxted in the east, and Lingfield in the south of the district.

The two main roads in the district run, the one north and south from Croydon to East Grinstead, through the middle of the district; the other east-west, parallel to the escarpment of the North Downs from Limpsfield to Redhill, forming part of the Reigate and Maidstone Road. These two roads cross in Godstone, which forms the geographical centre of the district.

An outstanding feature of Godstone Rural District is the absence of streams of any size. The largest is the Eden, which skirts the south-east corner of the district. The north part of the district has no regular streams, only the intermittent Bourne Flow. This rises on the slopes of the Warlingham side of the Caterham Valley, and is probably the overflow from large reservoirs in the chalk of the North Downs.

In the following descriptions of various parishes the population is estimated to middle of the year.

NORTH WARD.

The north part of the district lies mostly on the plateau of the North Downs, except that part of the Parish of Warlingham which is called Whyteleafe; this lies in the Caterham Valley astride the main road to East Grinstead.

This part of the district comprises the Parishes of Chelsham, Farleigh, Tatsfield, Warlingham and Woldingham.

Chelsham.

The population of Chelsham is about 1250; this includes Croydon Mental Hospital, with about 650 patients. Except in the neighbourhood of the Hospital the cottages are scattered,

The area of the parish is 3,357 acres, and the rateable value £10,619. The soil is clay, subsoil chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and peas. The old cottages are without drainage, and have privies, and are provided with good gardens. The water supply is from ground tanks for the storage of rain water. In the neighbourhood of the Hospital the cottages are of recent construction, provided with drainage to cesspools, and have earth closets, and a public water supply.

Farleigh.

Farleigh is sparsely populated, about 100; area is 1,051 acres. Rateable value, £743. The soil is chalk and clay, subsoil clay. The chief crops are corn, wheat and oats. The cottages are small, usually without drainage, and have pail closets or privies, but have good gardens. The water supply is derived from ground tanks for the storage of rain water.

Tatsfield.

The population is about 850; the area is 1,303 acres; the rateable value £3,566. The soil is calcareous; the subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley and roots. Tatsfield lies on the Kentish border and is rather isolated, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Westerham Station. Numerous small plots of land have been sold, and buildings have been erected by the present owners. In many of these cases great difficulty has been experienced in preventing the Building By-laws from being evaded.

The Sanitary Survey of the parish, made before the Housing and Town Planning Act became law, has enabled the Sanitary Department to make many improvements. The water supply was, up till a few years ago, obtained by storage of rain water in ground tanks; but now many houses are supplied by a water main laid down by the Metropolitan Water Board.

A sewerage scheme was mooted for Tatsfield, but laid aside as impracticable on account of the enormous cost and engineering difficulties. Tatsfield lies on a series of plateaux divided by deep gullies.

Warlingham and Whyteleafe.

This parish is divided into the above two portions; the district of Whyteleafe lying on the main London and East Grinstead Road, in the Caterham Valley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Warlingham village, which lies on the upper ground. The soil of Warlingham proper, is clay; the subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and peas. But Warlingham has developed to a considerable extent during recent years for building purposes of houses of a superior kind, and I anticipate that the near future will show a still greater development, especially on the rising ground in the vicinity of Upper Warlingham Station.

The rateable value of Warlingham and Whyteleafe is £20,780. The population, about 4,100.

Warlingham Green.

At Warlingham Green, two-thirds of the houses are modern and are provided with earth or pail closets; they are drained to cesspools, and the gardens are fairly large. The remaining third are much older, with inferior drainage, or none at all, and are provided with pail closets or privies. Most of the cottages are connected with the public water supply.

The cottages near the "Hare and Hounds" public house are in most cases provided with good drainage to cesspools, and are provided with water-closets. They have fairly large gardens. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the past in keeping the property free from nuisances; this is owing chiefly to the neglect of the tenants to deal properly with their house refuse by digging it into the garden, instead of leaving it in heaps, often in close proximity to the back doors. These cottages derive their water from the public supply.

Sunny Bank.

In this part of Warlingham about two-thirds of the cottages are modern and have good drainage, and either water or pail-closets. The old cottages are provided with earth closets or privies, and are without drainage, the refuse water and slops being disposed of in the gardens.

Most of them are connected with the public water supply, the remainder having shallow wells or rain water tanks.

There is no dust collection for this part of Warlingham, but cesspools are emptied at the expense of the rates.

I understand that a scheme for providing sewers and sewage disposal works for Warlingham and Whyteleafe is under consideration, and this necessary expenditure would do away with the considerable number of insanitary conditions we have to deal with at these places. The call for this sewerage of Warlingham has more cogency than ever. Warlingham possesses the worst record in the district for outbreaks of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

Woldingham.

The population of Woldingham is about 570. The soil is gravelly loam, the subsoil chalk. The area is 684 acres, chiefly pasture and building land. The rateable value is £5,349.

Woldingham is chiefly a residential neighbourhood, and is developing for building purposes, the more recent houses being of considerable size and commanding appearance.

Of the old houses, about half are drained and are provided with water closets; the rest have no drainage whatever, and have either privies or earth closets. The water supply is obtained from the public service.

THE EAST WARD.

The East Ward consists of the parishes of Limpsfield, Oxted, and Titsey. They lie astride the road running east and west from Westerham to Redhill, extending for a mile or two on either side, and occupy the green sand formation reaching northwards to the chalk, and sloping gently to the weald of clay in the South. The elevation on the green sand formation varies from 300 to 600 feet, while further south, on the clay, the elevation is less.

Oxted.

Oxted comprises Old Oxted, New Oxted, New Holland, Hurst Green, and Broadham Green.

The population is about 3,105. The area is 3,646 acres of

land, and 13 of water. The rateable value is £23,060. The soil is chalk, sand and clay. The crops are wheat, oats, grass, roots and hops. While a great many of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, the neighbourhood of New Oxted around the Station is becoming a residential neighbourhood, many large houses having been built during the last few years—making New Oxted continuous with Limpsfield, which is also becoming a residential neighbourhood. These two places have a combined sewerage scheme.

Old Oxted.

The cottages at Old Oxted are concentrated on either side of a narrow street. Most are connected to the sewer. A large number possess no sculleries, but provision has been made to receive sink water by means of large gullies situated in the yards. Most of the old privies formerly in use have been converted into water-closets and connected to the sewer, or into pail-closets. The gardens are generally small, and the water supply is obtained from the public service. House refuse is collected at the expense of the rates.

New Holland.

At New Holland the cottages are chiefly of recent construction, and nearly all are connected with the sewer, and are provided either with pail or water-closets. They derive their water supply from the public service.

Hurst Green and Broadham Green.

At Hurst Green and Broadham Green, the cottages are chiefly old, with privies or pail-closets, and no drainage. They are supplied with water from the public service, with the exception of some at Broadham Green, which derive their supply from a spring.

New Oxted.

New Oxted is situated in the neighbourhood of the Railway Station. This neighbourhood, as previously noted, is being extensively developed as a residential place, with good houses of modern type. The cottages are of modern construction, and are good and well drained to the sewer, and have water-closets.

The water supply is derived from the public service. House refuse is collected.

Limpsfield.

Limpsfield comprises, Limpsfield Village, The Chart, and Moor House. The population is about 2,420. The area is 4,668 acres of land and 5 of water; the rateable value, £19,836. The soil is principally sand and clay. The crops are chiefly wheat, oats, barley, roots, and a few hops.

Limpsfield Village.

At Limpsfield Village the cottages are very old, with low rooms and no sculleries; provision for disposal of sink waste being by means of gullies outside the houses. They are drained to the sewer, and most of them have a good water-closet. The gardens as a rule are small. The water supply is derived from the public service. House refuse is collected. There are a few cottages of recent construction in good sanitary condition in all respects.

The Chart.

The cottages situated on the Chart, near Limpsfield Common, have good gardens. Most of them have sink drainage and earth closets, but some are provided with privies. The water is derived from the public service.

Moor House.

At Moor House, two miles to the East of Limpsfield Village, there is a small hamlet. The houses are old and, with few exceptions, have no drainage. The rooms are low, with small windows, they are without sculleries, and the gardens are, as a rule, small. About half of them still have old privies, the rest being provided with pail-closets. The water supply is obtained from a spring, situated in a dip-hole about 100 yards distant from the nearest house. This supply has been frequently inspected, and there has never been reason to think it other than wholesome.

Titsey.

This parish and village is situated on the southern slope of the North Downs, 2 miles north east from Oxted Station.

The population is about 190, the area is 1,988 acres; the rateable value, £1,370. The soil is chalk and gravel. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley and roots.

At Titsey there are few cottages. They are old, and similar to those at Limpsfield Village, they are provided with a privy or pail-closet. The water supply is derived from shallow wells. The gardens as a rule are large, and the situation is healthy.

THE WEST WARD.

The West Ward consists of the Parishes of Tandridge, Godstone, and Bletchingley.

Tandridge.

The population of Tandridge is about 690, the area 3,918 acres of land and 10 of water; rateable value, £5,656. The soil is clay and sand. Tandridge Hill above the village is 800 feet high. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats, and roots.

The Village is composed of about thirty-five old cottages.

New sewage outfall works were completed in 1911, consisting of septic tank and percolating filters, distribution being effected by pulsator rams.

A good proportion of the houses is now connected to the main sewer.

The water supply is obtained from a public service. There is an outlying hamlet of more recent construction nearer the railway, where the sanitary conditions generally are satisfactory.

Godstone.

The Parish of Godstone extends fully ten miles from north to south, mostly lying around the main road from Purley to East Grinstead, reaching from the Woldingham parish along the Caterham boundary down to the Sussex border at East Grinstead, where the hamlet of Felbridge is situate. The area is 6,791 acres of land, and 39 of water; the rateable value £15,741. The chief crops are wheat, oats, clover, grass, and barley. The population is about 3,050. The Parish comprises Godstone Village, Godstone Station, and Blindley Heath and Felbridge.

Godstone Village.

The soil here is mostly sand with an admixture of clay, subsoil sand.

The village consists of Tyler's Green, Oxted and Salisbury Roads, Church Lane, and the properties surrounding Godstone Green. A sewerage scheme has been provided for these areas, and all cottages are now connected thereto.

With a few exceptions, all have a good water-closet, a sink, and a water supply from the Company's Service.

Tyler's Green.

The cottages at Tyler's Green are small, usually possessing only two bedrooms each, and very small gardens. The situation, however, is open and healthy.

Oxted and Salisbury Roads.

The cottage property in Oxted Road and Salisbury Road is of modern construction. All have water-closets, good drainage and sinks, and large gardens. The water is derived from the public water supply.

Godstone Village Proper.

The cottages of the village proper are, as a rule, very old, and in one part the houses are concentrated on an area triangular in shape. The rows of houses are separated from one another by a series of alleys, and here there are no gardens. Most of the cottages, however, are fairly large, having three or four bedrooms. They are all drained to the sewer, and provided with water-closets and public water supply.

The remainder of the cottages surrounding the Green are old, but possessing good gardens, and the sanitary condition is good. New cottages are almost completed, numbering 14 (?), on the north side of the Green. These are up-to-date, sewered, and on main water supply.

Church Lane.

The Almshouses are here. They have been recently re-drained, and are both picturesque and hygienic.

The surrounding houses vary from the best to cottages similar to those of Godstone Village above described.

Godstone Station.

The soil here is clayey, the subsoil clay.

All the cottages in Lagham Road are of recent construction and well built, and are provided with water from the Company's Service.

The cottages on the Main Road are of older construction. They are provided with a pail-closet or privy. The water supply is derived from the public service. The gardens in this area, with few exceptions, are large, and the situation is open and healthy. The method of sewage disposal is described elsewhere in the Report.

Blindley Heath.

The soil here is clayey, the subsoil clay.

The cottages in this part of the District are rather scattered. There is no sewage system, and probably half the cottages are without sink drainage, and are provided with earth closets or privies. The cottages have good gardens of sufficient size for disposal of excreta. There is, however, a series of back-to-back houses known as "The Blocks," where the plots of ground are somewhat small. The water supply is in most cases from a public service.

There are a number of good houses along the main road at Blindley Heath.

Felbridge.

This is a small hamlet, an ecclesiastical parish on the borders of East Grinstead. The cottages are mostly old, and are scattered; they have good gardens. Most of the cottages have pail or earth closets.

The soil is various.

Bletchingley.

Formerly a market town and borough. Is situate 3 miles east from Redhill Station.

The population of the parish is about 2,350. The area is 5,424 acres of land, and 15 of water; rateable value, £13,011. The soil is rich sandy loam, the subsoil varies from chalk on

the northern boundary through sand to clay on the southern boundary of the parish. The chief crops are wheat, barley, oats and roots.

The Village of Bletchingley is provided with a sewerage scheme. The extreme western end, known as Barfields, is of recent construction; the cottages are well built, with good, well lighted and ventilated rooms, and the houses usually possess three bedrooms. Each house is drained to the public sewer and provided with a water closet, or, in a few cases, a pail closet, and most have a scullery with a good sink. The Water Company's service is laid on. The gardens are of fair size, and the general situation is healthy. In the village itself the cottages are of much greater age, some of them being very old, but a considerable improvement has recently been made in the state of repair of a large number of them. Where there are no sculleries, a large gully has been provided in the yard or garden, and connected to the sewer. With a very few exceptions water closets have been provided, and the Water Company's service laid on. There are about a dozen houses which still obtain water from wells. A few cottages have no gardens whatever. The outlying cottages have large gardens, but generally are without any sink drainage, and are provided with either pail closet or privy.

In most cases the Company's service is connected to the premises. Provision is made for the collection of house refuse.

THE SOUTH WARD.

The South Ward is situated on the Weald Clay, and contains the Parishes of Lingfield, Crowhurst, and Horne. It is rural in character, with the exception of Lingfield Village and the residential neighbourhood of Dormans Land.

It is much flatter and lower than the rest of the District, the height above the sea level being as low as 150 feet in some places. In the neighbourhood of Dormans Land it rises to a height of 400 feet.

Several small streams run through this part of the District and join the Eden Brook, which crosses the Eastern border near Edenbridge.

Lingfield.

Lingfield is one of the largest parishes in the District, and comprises the village, cottages around the station, the village of Dormans, with the residential neighbourhood of Dormans Land and Baldwins Hill.

The population is about 4,795; the area is 9,191 acres of land, and 48 of water; rateable value, £24,615. The soil is heavy loam, the subsoil ironstone and sandstone. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley, and grass.

Lingfield Village.

The village was sewered about nine years ago. In the village most of the cottages are in good sanitary condition, with sinks and water-closets, and are provided with water from the public main.

These remarks apply also to Station Road, and in both cases there are gardens of good size.

Dormans.

Dormans is a separate village about a mile-and-a-half distant to the south-east from Lingfield. Many of the cottages here are old, but nearly all are drained to the sewer, and now have water-closets and sinks. A large number of cottages still obtain water from wells, but the chief supply is from the Company's main. The general sanitary condition is good, and the situation high and healthy.

The estate of Dormans Land has developed into a residential neighbourhood with commodious houses, and some bungalows, all with cesspool drainage and public water supply.

Baldwin's Hill.

Baldwin's Hill is a hamlet three miles distant from Lingfield Village, and adjoining East Grinstead. It is sewered. The general sanitary condition is good.

Crowhurst.

Crowhurst has a scattered population of about 220. The area is 2,112 acres of land, and 7 of water; the rateable value

£2,188; the soil is clayey, the subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, oats, barley and roots.

The cottages are usually old, and some have thatched roofs. They are without sinks or drainage, and are provided with wooden privies or earth closets, but have large gardens. There are a few exceptions where drainage systems have been provided. The water supply is in most cases from the public service.

Horne.

The population is about 750; the area, 4,548 acres; rateable value £3,649; the soil is clayey, the subsoil, clay. The chief crops are wheat, oats and barley.

Horne is similar in character to Crowhurst, except that the individual blocks of cottage properties have drainage and are provided with sinks.

The closet accommodation, as a rule, consists of the pail system, and in most cases the gardens are large. About 75 per cent. of the cottages are connected with the public water service, the remainder having shallow wells.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There are very few streams in the Rural District of Godstone. In the northern part of the district there are practically none, if we except the curious intermittent flows from the chalk of the **Bourne Flow**. This is an overflow from what must be a large reservoir in the chalk of the North Downs. It emerges by springs at intervals of years—said to be seven—in the Caterham Valley, at Whyteleafe, and at one time was the cause of much inconvenience, if not hardship, by flooding the lower floors of cellars and washing out gardens. The course of the flow is now securely piped and has passed away easily through the pipe provided.

The largest stream in the district is the **Eden Brook**, which flows across the south and south-east of the District. It only attains noticeable size, 15 feet across, when it is near the north-east corner of the parish of Lingfield, where it crosses the border into Kent.

The **Eden Brook** is made up of three main tributaries which meet in the north-west corner of Lingfield Parish. One

(i.) arises in the small marshy lake a few miles north-west of East Grinstead and just by the side of the main London Road. This tributary flows in a northerly direction to the east of Lingfield Station and joins the second part at Waterside in the north of Lingfield parish. The second part (ii.) arises near Bysshe Court in Horne and flows mainly east, across Horne, Godstone and Tandridge parishes into Lingfield parish where it joins the first. This second part is joined before Waterside by the (iii.) third part, which arises in Bletchingley parish, flows mainly south-east across South Godstone and Tandridge parishes into Lingfield parish, where it joins the third part near Ardenrun. Another (iv.) part arises near Crowhurst village and runs nearly south by Wintersell and Haxted to join the main brook not far from the Kent border. (v.) A fifth part arises in Dormans Land and flows northwards to join the main brook midway between where parts iii. and iv. join the brook.

The mention of these details is important from the danger of pollution at various points, and of flooding. The road from South Godstone to Lingfield is liable to be flooded at Ray Bride where part (ii.) crosses beneath the road. The road here is very low in level.

The effluent of sewage works from Homes of St. Barnabas which enters part (v.) is being watched. Improvements are being made in the installation which it is hoped will have good effect. The source of pollution of part (i.) by the effluent from sewage works of Lingfield Training Colony seems to have been met by the effluent from sewage works now being used by the local farmer for broad irrigation, and this matter is receiving our watchful attention. No complaints have been received in the past year.

Beyond the Eden Brook and its tributaries there is no other stream of continuous flow in the district.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

A glance at the table of notifications of infectious diseases, classified according to parishes (see appendices) shows that, as would be expected, the bulk of notifications of infectious diseases comes from the more thickly populated localities in the district.

Tuberculosis.

There were in 1913 fifty-six notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in the district, and eleven notifications of other forms of tuberculosis. Of the pulmonary cases, 31 were in non-residents of the district located in Croydon Mental Hospital in the north of the district, which leaves 25 nett new notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis. This is not a large number, and gives a rate of 1 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 2·64 for England and Wales. The administration of sanatorium benefit is a county matter, and for a good proportion of these twenty-five cases sanatorium benefit was found. Disinfection of bedding and rooms was carried out on instructions and information conveyed by practitioners, tuberculosis officers, and the county medical officer of health. This Council has a leaflet of instructions prepared for instruction of sufferers from tuberculosis as to methods of disposal of sputum, and how to help themselves to get well and not be a source of danger to others. This leaflet is left at any house to which any of the officials of the sanitary department are called. The connection between housing and tuberculosis has already been commented on in my last report, and I may remark further that tuberculosis in country districts occurs among those whose resistance to the tubercle bacillus is especially low, so that cure is not so easy as it might be. The deaths from tuberculosis numbered 13 from pulmonary, and 7 from tuberculosis other than pulmonary.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 64 notifications, with one error in diagnosis, of scarlet fever in 1913.

One-half of these occurred in Bletchingley where an epidemic began in children under the school age, during the summer vacation, and steadily increased in intensity up to October, when it was at its height. The beginning of the outbreak is traceable to a child on "holiday in the country" from a town. That these holidays for town-children are a source of epidemic disease in the country has been commented on in Annual Reports before by my predecessors as well as myself. The attack-rate of the infection of scarlet fever per 1,000 of the population in the district was 2·67, as compared with 2·16 for the whole county, and 3·57 for the whole of England and

Wales. The autumnal excess of scarlet fever in the district follows strictly the heavier rate all over England and Wales at the same period.

The previous outbreak in Bletchingley was in the spring of 1909, so that a virgin soil had sprung into existence before the invasion of the disease in 1913, and it is significant that the first cases were mostly about four to five years old.

The number of notifications of scarlet fever was exactly double that of 1912. There were no deaths from scarlet fever in 1913. Sixty of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

37 of the cases occurred between ages of 5 and 15 years, 18 of the cases occurred between ages of 1 and 5 years.

Diphtheria.

There were 22 notifications of Diphtheria as compared with 27 in 1912. There were 2 errors in diagnosis—septic throats—leaving a nett number of 20. Of these 22 cases, 16 were removed to Isolation Hospital. Half the cases occurred between ages of 5 and 15 years. There were no deaths. Ten of the cases occurred in Warlingham, mostly at the beginning of the year—continuous with the outbreak noted at the end of 1912. The attack-rate of diphtheria was $\cdot 79$ per 1,000 of population in the district as compared with 1.25 in the whole county and 1.39 in England.

Erysipelas.

I regard this disease as intimately connected with personal cleanliness and home hygiene. There were eight cases notified in 1913, giving an attack-rate of $\cdot 29$, as compared with a rate of $\cdot 46$ in the county and $\cdot 64$ in England. There were no deaths in 1913 from Erysipelas, and none of the cases were removed to Isolation Hospital.

Enteric Fever.

There were two notifications of this disease in the district, but both of these were withdrawn by practitioners notifying though these notifications have got included in the general returns of the Local Government Board for 1913.

There were accordingly a nett number of 0 cases of Enteric.

There were no other notifications of notifiable diseases.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Isolation Hospital is situated at Bletchingley, and has a separate block for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever; the latter has wards which can be entirely shut off from the others, and so a third disease beside the two above mentioned can be concurrently treated with these without any danger of communication. In this latter block enteric cases have been successfully treated while there have been Scarlet Fever cases in the block.

The Scarlet Fever block consists of four wards, two of which contain six beds, and two contain two beds each.

One of these wards has a separate door opening on the opposite side of the building to that on which the other wards open, so that it is usually used as a convalescent ward. But it may be used for treatment of a third disease.

The Diphtheria Block is built of brick, and the walls are covered inside with cement. It has two wards, each of which has four beds, though six can be accommodated. It is not desirable, however, that more than four patients should be treated in each ward at one time.

So far this accommodation has proved sufficient.

There were 76 cases removed to hospital during the year: 60 Scarlet Fever, 16 Diphtheria.

Most of the Scarlet Fever cases were mild. One case of Pyosalpinx, not suffering from Scarlet Fever, was removed from a house infected with Scarlet Fever, along with other children from the house, and operated on in the hospital. The case recovered and did not get infected with fever, which speaks well for the nursing staff, and the measures taken to prevent infection.

Four cases had troublesome nasopharyngitis and otitis after Scarlet Fever, one of these subsequently got mastoiditis. There were four operations done for enlarged tonsils and adenoid vegetations of the nasopharynx, and all four benefited from the operation. One case removed was an error in diagnosis, and did not develop the disease.

Of the 16 Diphtheria notifications removed, two were errors in diagnosis, and all were mild with no complications and no sequels. A permanent assistant matron has been appointed with the object of keeping down the expense of engaging nurses to assist matron.

The average cost per patient per week in the hospital was £3 13s. 7d., as compared with £3 os. 4½d. in 1912. The average cost per patient per week in the M. A. B. hospitals is £1 10s. 4½d.

DISINFECTION.

Rooms are disinfected by spraying with a solution of "Formalin" and by burning "Lawesoform" Lamps. Bedding, wearing apparel, etc., are disinfected by steam, at the Isolation Hospital, Blechingley.

The disinfector, a "Thresh," has been thoroughly overhauled by the Manufacturers, and continues to give satisfaction.

A considerable amount of time, labour, and expense are devoted to securing efficient disinfection after cases of infectious disease in the district, and disinfection is also carried out in many instances after cases of Consumption, Measles, Cancer, etc.

It often means that the disinfecting van has to go a distance of twelve miles (outward journey) to fetch bedding, etc., but I feel sure that this expenditure of time and money is more than balanced by the far-reaching effects of efficient disinfection, with a consequent reduction in the number of cases of infectious disease occurring in the District, which also means a substantial reduction in the maintenance and staff at the Isolation Hospital, and possibly the saving of life, or at least the prevention of sickness.

I should like to mention that our Disinfector has performed his duties to my satisfaction, and no complaint has been received as to any bedding or wearing apparel having been damaged.

WATER SUPPLIES.

About nine-tenths of the population are now supplied with water from the main of one of the public water companies, the remainder being chiefly supplied from shallow wells, and from rain water collected in tanks. A large number of houses at Tatsfield are supplied in the latter way. The tanks are usually sufficient in capacity, and the purity depends upon the efficiency with which the tanks, pipes, and filters are cleansed.

The following Companies have mains within the District, viz.:—

1. Chelsham and Woldingham,
2. East Surrey,
3. Limpsfield and Oxted,
4. The Metropolitan Water Board supplies part of Tatsfield.

On the whole, the water supply of the district is abundant and good, and we hardly ever have complaints of the purity of water from public companies.

1. The **Chelsham and Woldingham Water Company** derives its water from a deep well in the chalk, situated in a deep depression on the North-east of Woldingham Station. The well is 235 feet deep, and is about twenty-five years old, and delivers an average of 35,000 gallons per day. The water is pumped to a high level reservoir on the chalk hills for distribution. The well is covered in.

Owing to building being in progress in the hills surrounding the collecting area of this well, we are keeping a watch on this source of water supply by taking periodic analyses. I have nothing to say about the analyses during 1913.

These houses drain to cesspools built under the supervision of the Building Surveyor.

2. The **East Surrey Company's Water** has been uniformly good.

3. The **Limpsfield and Oxted Water Company** derives its main supply from deep wells at Westwood, which have given a uniformly good water.

I have only to repeat what has been previously said about the analyses of water taken from the other source of this

Company's supply, viz., Pain's Hill, that in view of the possibility of contamination of this latter source of supply by drainage from houses in South Limpsfield, which lie around two sides of the collecting area of this source, a drainage scheme was mooted for South Limpsfield. But the expense involved was quite disproportionately large for the small number of houses to be drained. But if more building takes place in this area, serious consideration of the advisability of a drainage scheme will become necessary.

Other Water Supplies.

Much time has also been devoted to the water supplies for isolated cottages, and in every instance your Sanitary Department's efforts have led to improvement of cleanliness and wholesomeness of the supply.

Many samples have been taken; in every case the necessity for an examination was proved by the result of the analyses. No useless analyses were made.

At Haxted we found in one case a very foul water from a sewage polluted well. This was condemned as utterly unfit for drinking purposes. Following on this has arisen the question of extending the East Surrey Water Co.'s main from Puttenden Cottages to the Kent County boundary. This would give supply to about 15 or 18 cottages and houses in this neighbourhood. The question is under consideration while the report is in the press.

Slaughter Houses.

All the slaughter houses are regularly inspected, and I am pleased to report that it is the general practice of slaughterers to exercise great care if they find any diseased carcasses; they prefer to take the initiative themselves by destroying carcasses rather than running the risk of disposing of same for human food, and allowing themselves open to conviction in a court of summary jurisdiction.

Urban Powers.

In consequence of continually recurring complaints with reference to both nuisances from overflowing cesspools, and

accumulations of manure and filth in various parts of the district, a Local Government Board Inquiry was held into this early in 1913, and Urban Powers were granted to the Council in respect of Sec. 47 (3) Public Health Act, 1875, to be in force in the following parishes: Chelsham, Limpsfield, Lingfield, Oxted, Warlingham, and Woldingham.

I am giving herewith a complete list (as required) of the adoptive Acts in force in the district, which has been supplied by the Clerk to the Council.

The list has been printed in full, and although many of the sections adopted have not any connection with my department, they may be found interesting.

Several notices have been served under Section 25 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, for certain yards to be paved. We find this section of considerable value, also Section 49, which gives summary power to provide sinks and drains for buildings.

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE.

PARTICULARS OF ORDERS ISSUED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
BOARD CONFERRING URBAN POWERS ON THE COUNCIL
AND DETERMINING SPECIAL EXPENSES, &c.

23,046. 1st June, 1888.

**Bletchingley, Chelsham, Godstone, Limpsfield,
Oxted, Tatsfield and Warlingham.**

Public Health Act, 1875.

Section 44 : so much as is not already in force ;

Sections 157 and 158 ;

Section 169, second and third paragraphs ; and

Section 170.

Section 44.—Power of Local Authority to make By-laws imposing duty of cleansing of footways and pavements, removal of house refuse, cleansing of earth-closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools, on the occupier ; and for the prevention of Nuisances.

Section 157.—Power to make By-laws as to New Streets and Buildings.

Section 158.—As to Notices, Plans, &c., of same.

Section 169 : second and third paragraphs.—With respect to Slaughter-houses.

Section 170.—Notice to be affixed on Slaughter-houses.

35,924. 23rd January, 1897.

Oxted.

Compulsory Order under Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

(Order rescinded 12th April, 1904.)

36,329. 23rd April, 1897.

Bletchingley.

Ordering and Determining that all expenses legally incurred or payable, or which may be legally incurred or may become payable, by the Council in respect of the removal of house refuse from premises within the contributory place, except so far as such expenses may relate to the Establishment and Officers of the Council, shall be deemed to be "Special Expenses" within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, and shall be charged as such upon the contributory place.

39,126. 24th November, 1898.

Woldingham.

Public Health Act, 1875.

Section 44 : so much as is not already in force ;

Sections 157 and 158 ;

Such of the provisions of the Towns Improvement
Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to Slaughter-houses,
as are incorporated with the Public Health Act,
1875, by Section 169 ;

Section 169, third paragraph ; and

Section 170.

41,515. 11th July, 1900.

Limpsfield.

Ordering and Determining that all expenses legally incurred or payable, or which may legally be incurred or become payable by the Council in respect of the removal of house refuse from premises within the contributory place, except so far as such expenses may relate to the Establishment and Officers of the Council, shall be deemed to be " Special Expenses " within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, and shall be charged as such upon the contributory place.

43,081. 3rd September, 1901.

The Whole District.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Sections 25 and 28.

Section 25.—Erecting buildings on ground filled up with offensive matter.

Section 28.—Extending Sections 116 to 119 of the P. H. Act, 1875 (relating to unsound meat), to all articles intended for the food of man, sold or exposed for sale, etc.

**Bletchingley, Godstone, Limpsfield, Lingfield,
Oxted and Warlingham.**

The Public Health Act, 1875.

Section 153.

Section 153.—Power to require gas and water pipes to be moved.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Sections 16, 17, 18 and 23 (2).

Section 16.—Injurious matters not to pass into sewers.

Section 17.—Chemical refuse, steam, &c., not to be turned into sewers.

Section 18.—As to Local Authority making communications with or altering, &c., drains and sewers.

Section 23 (2).—By-laws with regard to the drainage of buildings, and to water closets, earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools, in connexion with buildings, and the keeping water closets supplied with sufficient water for flushing, may be made so as to affect buildings erected before the times mentioned in the Section.

43,274. 4th October, 1901.

Warlingham.

Ordering and Determining that all expenses legally incurred or payable, or which may legally be incurred, or may become payable by the Council, in respect of the removal of house refuse from premises and the cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools within the contributory place, except so far as such expenses may relate to the Establishment and Officers of the Council, shall be deemed to be "Special Expenses" within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, and shall be charged as such upon the contributory place.

44,471. 4th September, 1902.

Crowhurst, Farleigh, Horne, Tandridge and Titsey.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Section 23 (3).

Section 23 (3).—Empowering Rural Authorities to make By-laws with respect to the structure of walls and foundations of new buildings, structure of floors, height of rooms, the keeping of water closets supplied with sufficient water for flushing, &c., &c.

Bletchingley and Godstone.

Private Street Works Act, 1892, except as to sewerage, so far as regards the Street known as Barfields Road, Bletchingley, and also Salisbury Road, Godstone.

45,238. 18th March, 1903.

Godstone.

Ordering and Determining that all expenses legally incurred or payable, or which may be legally incurred or become payable, by the Council in respect of the removal of house

refuse from premises within the contributory place, except so far as such expenses may relate to the Establishment and Officers of the Council, shall be deemed to be "Special Expenses" within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, and shall be charged as such upon the contributory place.

45,494. 30th May, 1903.

Limpsfield, Lingfield, Oxted and Warlingham.

Section 3 of the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888.

Section 3.—Buildings not to be brought forward.

46,659. 12th April, 1904.

Oxted.

Rescinded Compulsory Order dated 23rd January, 1897, under Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

47,093. 20th July, 1904.

Those contributory places in the Rural District of Godstone in which the Provisions are not already in Force.

The Public Health Act, 1875.

Section 44 : so much as is not already in force.

Sections 157 and 148.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Section 23 : so much as is not already in force.

Section 23.—Extension of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 157.

47,610. 12th November, 1904.

Warlingham.

Such of the provisions of Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as relate to the proper watering of streets and determining the Expenses to be "Special Expenses."

48,708. 26th August, 1905.

Limpsfield and Oxted.

Private Street Works Act, 1892, except as to sewerage, as regards the portion of the street known as Rockfield Road,

which extends for a distance of 833 yards or thereabouts in a southerly direction from its junction with the Country main road.

Determining the expenses to be Special Expenses, chargeable upon the contributory place in respect of which they may have been incurred.

50,044. 18th August, 1906.

Limpsfield.

Such of the provisions of Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as relate to the proper watering of streets, and determining the expenses to be "Special Expenses."

51,563. 9th October, 1907.

Bletchingley and Godstone.

Section 3 of the Public Health (Buildings in Streets) Act, 1888.

The Whole District.

Section 49 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Section 49.—Power to determine expenses of rural authorities to be special expenses.

51,881. 7th March, 1908.

Oxted.

Such of the Provisions of Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as relate to the proper watering of streets, and determining the Expenses to be "Special Expenses."

52,114. 4th May, 1908.

Lingfield.

Private Street Works Act, 1892, except as to sewerage, so far as regards the Street known as Plat and West Street Road, extending for a distance of 840 yards or thereabouts in a westerly and southerly direction from its junction with Lingfield Road.

Determining that the expenses incurred or payable by the Council in the execution of the powers conferred upon them,

except so far as those expenses may relate to their Establishment and Officers, shall be Special Expenses within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, chargeable upon the contributory place.

52,690. 7th September, 1908.

Limpsfield and Warlingham.

Ordering and Declaring that all expenses which may have been or which may be legally incurred or may legally become payable by the Council in respect of treating highways in the contributory places of Limpsfield and Warlingham, in their District, with tar, except so far as those expenses may relate to their Establishment and Officers, shall be Special Expenses within the meaning of Sections 229 and 230 of the Public Health Act, 1875, chargeable upon the contributory place in respect of which they may have been incurred, and directing that the said Special Expenses shall be raised in like manner as General Expenses, and not by such separate rate for Special Expenses as is mentioned in Section 230 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

(Order rescinded 10th November, 1910.)

51,918. 7th March, 1908.

Oxted.

Powers in respect of treating highways with tar as above.

(Order rescinded 10th November, 1910.)

53,720 5th May, 1909.

Lingfield.

The provisions of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as they relate to the sewerage of streets, so far as regards

Bakers Lane; and

The road extending in a south-westerly direction from its junction with Vicarage Road and West Street, near the Parish room at Quaker's Plat, Dormans Land, Lingfield, to its junction with the footpath leading to Dormans Land Railway Station at a point situate

60 feet or thereabouts west of the Congregational Chapel.

Determining the expenses to be "Special Expenses."

54,155. 18th August, 1909.

Whole District.

Such of the provisions of Sec. 160 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as incorporate the provisions of the Town Improvement clauses Act, 1847, with respect to naming the streets.

The expenses to be Special Expenses chargeable upon the contributory place in respect of which they may have been incurred.

Section 160.—Incorporation of certain provisions of 10 & 11 Vict. c. 34.

54,603. 11th January, 1910.

Declaring certain Sections comprised in Parts II. and III. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to be in force in certain contributory places within the District as follows :—

NOW, THEREFORE, in the exercise of Our powers in that behalf, We by this Order Declare, Specify, and direct as follows ; that is to say :—

ARTICLE I.—(1) On and after the day on which this Order comes into operation,—

(a) Sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, and 32, comprised in Part II.; and

Sections 34, 35, 38, 44 and 49, comprised in Part III. of the Act of 1907 shall be in force in the several **contributory places** within the District.

(b) Section 26, comprised in Part II. of the Act of 1907 shall be in force in the contributory place of **Godstone** within the District.

(2) Where a Section to which reference is made in the first column of the First Schedule to this order is one of the Sections by sub-division (1) of this Article described as comprised in Part II. or Part III. and declared to be in force ; or

Where a Section, being one of the Sections by sub-division (1) of this Article described as comprised in Part II. and declared to be in force, is also a Section mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order;

The Section in any contributory place in which it is by sub-division (1) of this Article declared to be in force, shall be in force subject to the following conditions and adaptations; that is to say,—

Unless and until We, by a further Order made on such application and after compliance with such requirements as are described and set forth in Section 3 of the Act of 1907, otherwise Declare, Specify, and Direct, the said Section, in its application to the contributory place and in relation to the exercise of the powers and to the discharge of the duties of the Local Authority under that Section shall have effect—

- (a) as if in the case of a Section mentioned in the first column of the First Schedule to this Order the words and figures set forth in the second column of the said Schedule opposite to the reference to that Section in the first column of that Schedule were added to and formed part of the Section; and
- (b) as if in the case of each Section mentioned in Second Schedule to this Order the Section were subject to the condition applied by the words set forth in that Schedule.

ARTICLE II.—Within the period of three weeks immediately following the date of this Order, or, where in Our opinion the circumstances so require, within such later period as We by Order prescribe, the Local Authority shall cause this Order to be published by advertising the same once at least in one or more of the newspapers circulating in the District, and shall also cause a statement of the effect of this Order to be published in the London Gazette.

ARTICLE III.—This Order shall come into operation on the Twenty-second day of February, One thousand nine hundred and ten,

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Parts and Sections.	Conditions and Adaptations.
I.	2.
Part II.—	
Section Twenty-five -	<p>“The power of making or enforcing by-laws “under section one hundred and fifty “seven of the Public Health Act, 1875, “as extended by section twenty-three of “the Public Health Acts Amendment “Act, 1890, with respect to the paving of “yards and open spaces in connexion “with dwelling houses, shall cease to be “exercisable.”</p>
Section Twenty-seven -	<p>“(7) Nothing in this section shall apply to “any temporary building erected or set “up for use by the Territorial Force.”</p>
Part III.—	
Section Thirty-five -	<p>“This section, so far as it relates to the “deposit of material, shall have effect “subject to the first proviso to section “ninety-one of the Public Health Act, “1875.” “By-laws made in pursuance of section “sixteen of the Local Government Act, “1888, for the prevention and suppression “of nuisances, shall not in relation to “any subject-matter of this section, be “of any force or effect in any contributory “place within the district.”</p>
Section Thirty-eight -	<p>“Nothing in this section shall prejudicially “affect any power or right exercisable “by or attaching to an owner or occupier “of premises by virtue of section twenty- “two of the Public Health Act, 1875, or “of section eighteen of the Public Health “Acts Amendment Act, 1890.”</p>

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Sections fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two shall have effect subject, in each case, to the operation of Section thirty-three and as if, so far as the circumstances

require, that Section were incorporated with and formed part of each of the said Sections."

Section 15.—Deposit of plan to be of no effect after certain intervals.

Section 16.—As to plans deposited with local authority.

Section 17.—Power to vary position or direction and to fix beginning and end of new streets.

Section 18.—Crossing for cattle, &c., over footways.

Section 20.—Recovery of damage caused to footways by excavations.

Section 21.—Power to alter names of streets.

Section 23.—What to be deemed new buildings.

Section 24.—By-laws as to height of chimneys, &c.

Section 25.—Yards to be paved, &c.

Section 27.—As to temporary buildings.

Section 29.—Deposit of building materials or excavations not to be made without consent.

Section 30.—Dangerous places to be repaired or enclosed.

Section 31.—Fencing lands adjoining streets.

Section 32.—Hoards to be securely erected.

Section 34.—Extension of Section 41 of 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.

Section 35.—As to nuisances.

Section 38.—Local Authority may require old drains to be laid open for examination by surveyor before communicating with sewers.

Section 44.—Urinals to be attached to refreshment houses, &c.

Section 49.—Summary power to provide sinks and drains for buildings.

Section 26.—Entrance to courts, &c., not to be closed.

55,547. 30th June, 1910.

Declaring and Ordering that the provisions of Section 164 of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be in force within the Rural District of Godstone, so far as regards the land known as **Farleigh Common**, in the contributory place of Farleigh.

Section 164.—Urban Authority may provide places of public recreation.

53,877. 2nd September, 1910.

Tatsfield.

The provisions of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, except so far as they relate to the sewerage of streets, so far as regards the parts of streets hereinafter described; that is to say :—

So much of Emily Road as extends for a distance of 610 yards or thereabouts in a northerly direction from its southern termination near the Ship Hotel.

So much of Louisa Road as extends for a distance of 185

yards or thereabouts in a westerly direction from its junction with Painsfield Road.

So much of Painsfield Road as extends for a distance of 1,011 yards or thereabouts in a northerly direction from its south termination near the Ship Hotel.

Determining the Expenses to be "Special Expenses" chargeable upon the contributory place.

56,188. 10th November, 1910.

Limpsfield, Oxted and Warlingham.

Rescinding the Orders dated the 7th March, 1908, and the 7th September, 1908, determining that all expenses in treating highways in the contributory places with tar should be Special Expenses, except so far as relate to expenses already incurred.

56,189. 10th November, 1910.

Lingfield.

Such of the provisions of Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as relate to the proper watering of streets, and Determining the expenses to be "Special expenses."

57,906. 9th December, 1911.

Bletchingley, Chelsham, Crowhurst, Farleigh, Godstone, Horne, Limpsfield, Lingfield, Oxted, Tandridge, Tatsfield, Warlingham, and Woldingham.

The provisions of Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and determining the expenses to be "Special Expenses" chargeable upon the Contributory Place in respect of which they may have been incurred.

Section 66.—Duty of Urban Authority to provide fire-plugs.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

A large amount of time is taken up in making house-to-house inspections, and re-inspections, booking up cases of infectious disease and inspecting slaughter houses, bakehouses, dairies, and cowsheds, and in many cases supervising the re-modelling and re-draining of the latter; supervising re-drainage of houses, disinfection after cases of infectious disease, and giving advice in cases of consumption; supplying disinfectants in cases of persons suffering from tuberculosis, and occasional disinfection.

The number of inspections made during 1913 was 1,345. 47 Statutory notices were served and 830 informal notices, either by letter or given verbally, and the re-inspections amount to 3,439. The number of complaints received, written and verbal, was 367.

House to House Inspections

under the House and Town Planning Act, 1909.

The work is progressing steadily, and we are well abreast in the number of our inspections with other local authorities. A table is subjoined giving details of inspections, defects, closures, etc. The number of primary inspections for the register was 239, as compared with 231. To materially increase this number of inspections it will be necessary to increase the staff in the Sanitary Department.

I am pleased to note a decrease in the amount of overcrowding in the district.

I note with satisfaction that private enterprise is manifesting itself in the parishes of Woldingham, Oxted, and Limpsfield, in the way of schemes for provision of cottages for the working classes, and I hope to be able to report next year some progress in this direction.

At Godstone Sir Walpole Greenwell has erected 17 cottages for the working classes, and thrown into the Green the adjacent land in front of these. These have good gardens, and main drainage and water supply. These will act as some relief to more congested parts of the district.

At Bletchingley the inspections are now progressing steadily.

The importance of these inspections was felt by me prior to the passing compulsory application of the House and Town Planning Act, 1909, and I obtained inspection of the parish of Tatsfield, following the same at Lingfield, before any idea of the Act being compulsory applied to the district arose. A tabular return of work is here appended:—

Summary of Defects booked during House to House Inspection.

NUMBER OF HOUSES INSPECTED 239.

Dirty and dilapidated dwellings	...	...	29
Insufficient light and ventilation	...	...	11
Dampness in walls...	...	...	14
Leaky roofs	...	...	6
Defective floors	...	...	8
Overcrowding	...	...	1
Defective gutters and rain water pipes		...	15
Sanitary conveniences dirty or defective		...	19
Drains defective	...	...	9
Water supply pipe defective		...	1
Foul privies	...	...	11
Flushing cisterns defective or insufficient flush to w.c.	...	...	17
Yard paving defective	...	...	5
Accumulation of refuse	...	...	2
Miscellaneous defects	...	...	20
			<hr/> 168 <hr/>
Remedied	...	...	121
In hand	...	...	28
Not commenced	...	...	19
			<hr/> 168 <hr/>

The number of defects found in House to House Inspection in 1913 is relatively small in proportion to the number of houses inspected, as compared with similar figures for 1912,

Tent and Van Dwellers and Dwellers in Sheds in the District.—We have by-laws affecting these, but it seems necessary, in view of repeated complaints with reference to the misuse of sheds not intended for human habitation when built, to have some revision of these by-laws.

Premises, etc., which can be controlled by By-laws or Regulations.—We have no Lodging Houses, Cellar Dwellings, or Offensive Trades in the District.

FOOD.

(A) *Milk Supply*.—I have prepared a schedule showing the number of cows kept in the district, the number of gallons of milk produced annually, the amount consumed locally, and the various parts of the country to which milk is sent. As previously mentioned, this schedule is not publicly circulated.

No instance of tuberculous milk has come under our notice.

(B) The sanitary condition of premises where foods are prepared, and also the inspection of food in course of preparation, stored or exposed for sale, receives as much attention as possible. Bakehouses and slaughterhouses are also visited, and the necessary limewashing and cleansing enforced. It is impossible for the slaughter-houses to be regularly visited on killing days, as so much time is taken up in getting from one to another; but as far as possible the inspections are made whilst animals are being slaughtered and the carcasses dressed.

(c) *Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts*.—The work under these Acts is carried out by Mr. Talbot Kyle, the County Inspector of Weights and Measures—a table is in the appendices.

Bakehouses.

The Bakehouses have been regularly inspected, and the necessary limewashing carried out in accordance with the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Factory and Workshop Act.

Much time has been devoted to work under this Act, and the following table gives details of the different trades in the district:—

	No. of Businesses	No. of Hands Employed.			
		Men.	Women.	Young Persons.	Total.
Bakers	23	59	10	8	77
Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights and Coachbuilders	19	48		5	53
Brickmakers	6	48		2	50
Builders and Decorators	33	107		4	111
Bootmakers and Repairers	9	13			13
Dressmakers and Milliners	7		10	12	22
Engineers and Cycle Makers	10	14		2	16
Fly Proprietors	6	21			21
Laundries (Steam and Domestic)	7	18	139	30	187
Millers	3	9			9
Printers	2	4		3	7
Saddlers	8	11		2	13
Tailors	15	21		4	25
TOTALS	148	373	159	72	604

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Of the total population, about 11,035 live in houses connected to sewers.

The following places are sewered :—Baldwin's Hill, Bletchingley, Dormans Park, Godstone, Godstone Station, Limpsfield, Lingfield, Oxted, and Tandridge.

For all of these, with the exception of Godstone Station, provision is made for the treatment of sewage.

The matter of treatment of Godstone Station sewage is still under consideration. The present proposal now under consideration is to take this sewage by way of Blindley Heath, taking up the houses in this neighbourhood, right on to Lingfield and connect these with the existing sewage works, which would need extension to deal with this. The cost of the whole scheme may be great, but it would probably be a profitable investment in the end.

Baldwin's Hill.

About seventy houses of the Southern extremity of Lingfield are drained into the East Grinstead system, and treated on the works near Frith Park.

Bletchingley.

The population living in houses connected with the sewer is about 1,560. No extensions have been made to the sewer in 1913; but two new connections have been made with the sewer at Barfields during 1913.

About three-quarters of the sewage flows by gravitation to the Outfall Works; the rest—viz., that from Barfields—is pumped to the head of the main sewer. The original ventilating “man holes” in the main street have been closed and ventilating shafts have been erected to replace them, and an automatic flush has been placed at the head of the main sewer. No complaints have been made during the year.

The sewage is treated by precipitation, the effluent being partly discharged into prepared channels, and partly distributed by broad irrigation. The total area of works is $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The effluent has been generally satisfactory.

Dormans Park.

The population living in houses connected with the sewer is about 120. During the year 1908 the outfall works were reconstructed. The sewers are clay-jointed, and owing to this fact the volume of sewage is very large for the number of houses drained, and is much increased in wet weather. The sewage is treated by sedimentation, septic tank, and filtration. The filtration is effected by the effluent being discharged as a spray from two syphons alternately on to two filters containing 4ft. 6in. of clinker above, and 3ft. of broken brick below, and drained by a false bottom.

The filtrate flows by a stoneware pipe into an artificial channel filled with coarse clinker, and then to the stream.

The sludge is removed from the tanks by sludge valves, and conveyed to a pit, whence it is removed by manual labour.

Two new connections were made in 1913, and the sewer was extended for a length of about 66 yards and two manholes constructed.

Godstone.

The population living in houses connected to the sewer is about 1,620. One extension was made during the year 1912, 14 new connections were made in 1913.

The sewage is treated by septic tanks, the effluent being afterwards filtered and distributed by broad irrigation. The area of works is about five acres. The contact beds having shown signs of choking, two were reconstructed. A screen was provided to the tanks. No complaints have been received during the year. The effluent has been fairly satisfactory.

Godstone Station.

Here there are about eighty houses, most of which drain into cesspools. The overflow from these is conveyed by a sewer to trenches cut in the area of ground situated on the North side of the South Eastern Railway. Beyond the purifying action that may have occurred in the cesspools, no purification takes place before the sewage is thus discharged.

The rest of the houses are connected with the ditch, situated on the East side of the main road, after it has passed beneath the railway arch. This ditch is periodically cleaned out by your Council. This means of disposal is not entirely satisfactory. The Council have under consideration a scheme to connect the sewerage of this area with the sewage works of Lingfield; this would be a most desirable improvement.

Lingfield.

The population living in houses connected to the sewer is about 3,000. Two new connections have been made during the year. The sewers are flushed automatically at the heads of the principal sewers, and by water carts at those of the smaller branches. The whole of the sewage is pumped into septic tanks. It is then filtered and distributed on to about four acres of flat clay land.

The works are overworked during the wet weather. Four contact beds have been reconstructed, one of these as a percolating filter. The irrigation land has been deep-trenched.

The effluent has been satisfactory, much improvement having been noted since 1911.

Limpsfield and Oxted (Joint).

The population living in houses connected to the sewers is about 3,880. The sewage is treated by septic tanks and filtration with subsequent broad irrigation.

The area of the works is $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ are available for irrigation.

These works are overworked now, and we cannot get a good effluent until additional filters are installed.

There have been made during the year two new connections at Limpsfield and fourteen at Oxted, and an extension to the sewer at Station Road, East Oxted.

In the South part of Limpsfield, in view of possible danger of pollution of the Water Company's wells at Paine's Hill from the cesspools of the houses in the immediate vicinity of the wells, I invited your Council's consideration in 1911 of the advisability of sewerage this part of the parish.

This matter was under consideration during 1912, but in view of the small number of houses involved and the disproportionate expense, no scheme was adopted.

Schemes for draining Limpsfield Chart and New Holland, Oxted, were under consideration during the year, but these have not yet matured.

Tandridge.

Reference to the systems of drainage in force in this village has been made in page 8 of this report.

No new connections have been made during the year.

Warlingham and Whyteleafe.

There is no doubt that it is urgently required that this neighbourhood should be sewerage.

With the extension of the boundaries of Croydon, I think my Council should press the authorities at Croydon to have the parish of Warlingham drained through the valley to Croydon Outfall.

The Warlingham cesspools are a continual source of complaint: the cost of emptying these becomes greater: and there is an increasing difficulty in finding suitable places of deposit for the contents.

OFFICE STAFF.

In consequence of my calling attention in my last report to the necessity of additional assistance in the Sanitary Department, the Local Government Board asked what measures had been taken to remedy this, and the Council were able to reply that additional assistance had been procured, and that I was satisfied that this was sufficient to cope with the work at the rate of progress in the Housing Inspections and re-inspections then considered satisfactory.

The staff lost the valuable assistance of the typist and general clerk, who died of tuberculosis in 1913, and further in the departure of the Assistant Inspector (whose place has been filled) to a full appointment as Surveyor and Inspector in Petersfield Rural District.

Vaccination Statistics.

Attention has already been called, in previous reports, to the steady increase in the numbers of unvaccinated children in the district. I can do no more than repeat the warning.

Vital Statistics.

The corrected nett death rate stands at 8·7 per 1,000 in a population calculated as 23,799, excluding 650 as the average number of beds occupied by non-residents in Croydon Mental Hospital in the north of the district. The death rate is only a fraction higher than that of last year, and must be considered very satisfactory.

I have to thank the officers of the Council for their help and cordial co-operation in the preparation of this report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful Servant,

F. W. ROBERTSON,
M.A. GLASGOW,
M.D. & B.S. LONDON,
M.R.C.S. & L.R.C.P.

TABLE B.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES (including Tuberculosis) NOTIFIED IN 1913,
IN PARISHES.

(Errors in diagnosis not included.)

Localities.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Small Pox.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Totals.	Deaths. †	Errors in Diagnosis.
Blechingley	32	2		7			4	2	47	2	2
Chelsham		1					31*		32		
Crowhurst							1		1		
Farleigh		1							1		
Godstone	7						5		12	2	
Horne	1								1	4	
Limpsfield	1	4					5		10	3	
Lingfield	12	2					1	5	20	1	1
Oxted	6			1			2	2	11	1	
Tandridge	1								1		
Tatsfield	1						4		5		
Titsey											
Warlingham	2	10					3	2	17	7	
Woldingham	1								1		
Totals ...	64	20		8			56	11	159	20†	3

* The whole of the Tuberculosis put down to Chelsham occurred in Croydon Mental Hospital among non-residents.

† The deaths are due to tuberculosis, there were no deaths from other infectious diseases.

TABLE C.
Ten Years' Statistics of Notified Diseases.

Years.	No. of Parishes invaded	No. of Houses invaded	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Enteric	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Small Pox	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms of Tuberculosis	Total Cases	Deaths
1904	8	66	48	29	3	10					90	7
1905	9	89	54	26	6	13	1				100	5
1906	9	80	62	11		18					91	1
1907	8	39	27	7	2	10	1				47	
1908	12	71	48	38	4	6					96	5
1909	9	44	45	17	1	3	1				67	1
1910	8	40	25	15	3	6	1				50	
1911	8	49	30	19		12					61	3
1912	13	69	32	27	3	17					79	2
1913	13	79	64	20		8			56	11	159	20*

* All Tuberculosis.

The averages are not taken out as the last is first year of counting in Tuberculosis.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

Year.	No. of Births in Union District.	Successfully Vaccinated or Insusceptible.	Conscientious Objectors.	Died Unvaccinated.	Removes, &c.
1st Jan. to 30th June, 1911.	345	199	106	12	17
1st July to 31st Dec., 1911.	331	191	113	24	9
1st Jan. to 30th June, 1912.	338	223	116	9	16
1st July to 31st Dec., 1912.	288	114	110	11	16
1st Jan. to 30th June, 1913.	315	163	125	12	6

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1913 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.		
		Un-corrected No.	Nett.		No.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under one year of age.		At all Ages
			No.	Rate.					No.	Rate per 1,000 net Births.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	No. Rate.
											12 13
1908	22,333		486	21·7	309	13·8			40	80·6	263 12
1909	23,233		456	19·62	248	10·6			24	52·63	191 8·22
1910	24,150		446	18·46	243	10·6			25	56·0	194 8·0
1911	22,675	469	471	20·77	222	9·7	5	18	28	59·4	235 10·3
1912	23,950	432	431	18·4	263	10·9	72	16	21	48·72	207 8·9
1913	*24,440	436	437	†18·3	266	10·9	72	26	21	48·0	220 § 9·25 (corrected) a 8·7

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	...	...	...	50,000	Total Population at all ages	...	23,317	At
					Number of inhabited houses	...	4,600	Census
					Average number of persons per house		5·06	of 1911

* This population includes 650 as being the average number at the Croydon Mental Asylum, Chelsham.

† Calculated on nett population estimated at middle of 1913 as 23,790.

§ Calculated on a nett population of 23,790.

a 8·7 is corrected figure using the factor for correction supplied last year.

TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1913.
GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in Whole District.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality.				Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							1	2	3	4	
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upw'ds	N.	S.	E.	W.	
Small-pox ... ..	...											
Cholera ... ..	...											
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	20		2	10	3	5			12	2	4	2	
Erysipelas	8			1	1	3	3				1	7	
Scarlet Fever	64		18	37	3	5	1		4	13	7	40	
Typhus Fever... ..	...											
Enteric Fever... ..	...											
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...											
Continued Fever ... ..	...											
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...											
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...												
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...											
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	56*			7	9	25	14	1	38*	2	7	9	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	11		2	4	2	2	1		2	5	2	2	
Totals	159		22	59	18	40	19	1	56	22	21	60	

* Of these 31 occurred in Croydon Mental Hospital among non-residents of the district.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL situate at BLECHINGLEY in the district, and provided by Godstone Rural District Council.

GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT.

[illegible]



TABLE IV.

GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1918. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH					Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes { Certified Uncertified... ..														
{ Small Pox														
{ Chicken Pox														
{ Measles														
{ Scarlet Fever														
{ Whooping Cough														
{ Diphtheria and Croup													1	1
{ Erysipelas														
{ Tuberculous Meningitis													1	1
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis														
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases														
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous)														1
{ Convulsions						1					1			2
{ Laryngitis														
{ Bronchitis														
{ Pneumonia (all forms)										1				1
{ Diarrhœa										1				1
{ Enteritis										1	1			2
{ Gastritis														
{ Syphilis														
{ Rickets														
{ Suffocation, Overlying										1				1
{ Injury at Birth														
{ Atelectasis														
{ Congenital Malformations					1						1			2
{ Premature Birth... ..					5								1	6
{ Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus					1					1		1		3
{ Other Causes														
					7	1				5	4	1	3	21

Nett Births in the year { Legitimate ... 426
Illegitimate ... 11

Nett Deaths in the year { Legitimate Infants ... 20
Illegitimate Infants ... 1



TABLE V.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, IN CONNECTION WITH
 FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, and HOMEWORK.
 GODSTONE RURAL DISTRICT.

I.—INSPECTION. Including Inspections made by Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries) ...	11	...	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	108	23	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises) ...	17	3	...
Total ...	136	26	None.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Want of Cleanliness ...	...	...	...	...	19.
Other Nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	7.
All remedied.					

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, &c.
 RETURN OF SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING YEAR ENDED
 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.
 RURAL DISTRICT OF GODSTONE.

ARTICLES.	ANALYSED.			ADULTERATED OR DETERIOR- ATED.			Prosecutions.	Convictions.
	For- mal.	Infor- mal.	Total.	For- mal.	Infor- mal.	Total.		
Milk			14			1		
Cream... ..			1					
Butter... ..			30			2	2	2
Cheese			1					
Margarine			1					
Lard			1					
Bread								
Flour			5					
Tea								
Coffee								
Cocoa								
Sugar			2					
Mustard								
Confectionery and Jam			2			1		
Pepper			1					
Wine								
Beer			2					
Spirits... ..			4			1		
Drugs... ..			2					
Other articles... ..			4					
TOTALS			70			5	2	2

